THE DEMOCRAT

Monday - - August 2

County School Superintendent.

We are authorized to announce Captain G. W. CROOK as a candidate for County Superintendent of Free Schools of Lewis county.

Election August 13, 1875.

We are authorized to announce MAJOR T. SMITH, of Big Skin Creek, as a candidate for Superintendent of Free Schools, of Lewis county.

We are authorized to announce WM. I. WHITE, Esq., as a candidate for Superintendent of Free Schools of Lewis county—Subject to the decision of the voters, on the 13th day of August, 1875.

Says the loyal Chicago *Tribune*, "Greenbacks closed yesterday at 87 a 87½." When "Copperhead" newspapers sneered at greenbacks in this style during the war, the "defenders of the nation's credit" used to talk of ropes.

A sound financial policy is demanded—one that will secure to all one hundred cents to the dollar—and not a doated national bank stockholder's dollar, plus cents, and a laboring man's dollar, minus cents.

We have received information that Hon. J. W. F. Allen, Judge of the Fourth Circuit, composed of the counties of Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton, died at his home near Moorefield, on the afternoon of the 16th inst., aged 63 years.

As soon as the Democracy succeed to the control of the government, the bonded aristocracy created by the Radical party will be compelled to pay taxes on their wealth, like other people. All who desire to keep these moneycrats free from bearing their just proportion of the burdens of government, will, of course, keep on voting the Radical ticket.

Withdrawing the currency and funding it into bonds is running the country in debt, by increasing the interest.

To issue fifty millions of currency to be used in buyinn up interest bearing bonds, would be a step towards a reduction of the national debt, at least to the extent of the interest on the bonds.

It would change the current of money, and force it to expand to where it is most needed.

West Virginia's Orator.

H. S. WALKER AT GALLIPOLIS.

The Issues of the Day.

At the grand Democratic meeting at Gallipolis, Ohio, on the 21st ult., a large number of the people of this State were present. Henry S. Walker, of Charleston, being among the number, was called on for a speech, and in response, made a most admirable one, of which the following is an abstract:

He commenced by saying that he came only as a citizen of a neighboring State to witness the demonstration, not to participate in the discussion, but deferring to the desire universally expressed, that something should be said in testimony of the interest felt by West Virginians in the Ohio campaign, he yielded; though feeling the inadequacy of words to express that interest. He alluded to the isolation of the State; but said that in spite of this isolation, the people were alive to the vital issues of the day, and by no means behind hand in interest in that which concerns the whole country.

"For example, sir," said he, "we can understand readily why the people of this country should spend their treasure like water and shed the blood of their best and bravest to preserve their territory intact and to transmit the Republic unimpaired to posterity. But we cannot understand how, when the treasure and the blood have been so successfully expended, subjugation and ruin should be brought upon the very States which have been sought to be saved to the Union. We cannot understand why the bayonet should be established as the supreme legislator, home rule overthrown, governments set up in which the unscrupulous carpet-bagger, the worthless scalawag, and the ignorant negro with the ten thousand clustering infamies of their administration, are made supreme over the people of those States. We cannot understand why, without material effort as one of the legitimate consequences of the war, and in accordance with the prevailing belief that the Republic could not continue one-half slave and one-half free, the emancipation of the negro should be guaranteed, as well as his protection in all the rights of citizenship before the courts of the country. But we fail to grasp the wisdom of the plan for enforcing the equality of the races by degrading and disgracing the white—[applause]—setting aside State courts for the benefit of the black, placing the entire Federal judiciary at his command, maintaining a standing army to glorify Cuff and serve him forever—[applause and laughter]—hanging odious pains and penalties over the heads of those who modestly believe that in the hotel, in the church, the theatre, the public conveyance and cemetery the white man has some rights which the black man ought to respect. [Laughter.]

And then alluding to the disguise, which is assumed by the Radical, he says:

"Among the most hallowed passages of our country's history are those which represent the fathers of the Republic as harmonizing their public duties with the precepts of religion and administering the Government under the guidance and by the blessing of God, leaving to future times their lives as the best possible example of genuine Christian statesmanship. In all the intrigues and corruption of party politics, it remained for the leading politicians of the present party in power to adopt Christian statesmanship as a profession, making it a garb with which to cover the arts and conceal the corruptions of the demagogue and mountebank. A Christian statesman forsooth! Making a profit of his professions of philanthropy, and growing rich from the public charities that were contributed for the benefit of the freedmen, whose special champion he had become. A Christian statesman forsooth! aspiring to return to the Senate of the United States, through a system of startling bribery, whose exposure shakes the entire Nation. A Christian, indeed! aspiring from the second to the first office in the gift of the country, and caught with the wool of Credit Mobilier between his teeth. [Cheers and laughter.] The pet financiers of Christian statesmanship, basing the worthless stock of a gigantic railroad bubble scheme of Christian statesmanship, receiving in return therefor the inheritance of widows and orphans and the unsuspecting all over the country, died upon the collapse of their bogus enterprise, bringing financial calamity upon the country, and scattering ruin among the honest laborers! Christian statesmen, caught with the [illegible] the moral [illegible] men, found receiving fees as counsel for services in behalf of disreputable proprietors rendered upon committees and upon the floors of Congress! Christian merchants, the pets and favorites of Christian statesmen, detected and prosecuted for common smuggling and defrauding the Government, and scandalizing the church of which they were at once the pillars and the pride. The pet President of Christian statesmanship, the high imperial type of all their tribe, the munificent patron of their vocation, the idol at whose shrine their choicest incense burns, seen advocating and signing a bill to double his own compensation and that of the members of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. Such is his control over the conduct of his party that each successive convention of its members, deferencing in obedience to the demands of public opinion, the Salary Bill and all its supporters, nevertheless tenders to the President by whose final act that bill became a law, renewed assurances of admiration, confidence and love. [Applause and laughter.]

We extract this much of Mr. Walker's speech to show how, behind all other questions which the Radicals are desirous of springing upon the people, the Democrats of this State are not unmindful of the issue which lies mainly between the two parties, the only issue which can exist, viz: that between Radicalism and Democracy.

But regarding the special issue which the Republicans are desirous of making, that of the currency, he is very explicit. After alluding to John T. Hoffman's carrying the State of New York, in 1868, upon a greenback platform, he shows how the West Virginians feel on this subject, as follows:

"In New England, and notably in the State of Connecticut, the Democratic party has never lost ground by taking sides with the people, and as against special legislation in behalf of the privileged and moneyed classes. But for an emphatic answer to the sneer that nobody but the howling idiots, the red-headed and red-mouthed lunatics of the State of Ohio care for financial relief, go to the Virginias, where the people without a word from campaign committees have been giving this subject calm and careful reflection. Ask the lumbermen of Elk river or the Guyandotte, ask the salt-boiler or cooper of Kanawha, why they have left their vocation, traveling 60 miles to look upon this demonstration; ask Jackson and Mason and Putnam why they have left their hay in the meadow, their wheat in the shock, their waving corn, and their cattle grazing upon a thousand hills, to take part in this work, and they will tell you that it is because the Ohio Democracy have renewed the struggle of the people against monopoly and privileged classes—[cheers]—vindicating the dignity of labor against the arrogance of money. The Ohio Democracy are fighting Virginia's fight, the fight of toil and poverty wherever it may sweat and suffer, and that in this magnificent contest they esteem it not only a duty, but a high and holy privelege, to stand by the side of the champions of the people to cheer them with their voices and aid them with their arms." [Applause.]

And again, speaking of the credit which Boston and the East take in the overthrow of the "slavocracy," he says "they have established in its stead a more grinding monopoly;" a moneyed power to which all that is produced must pay tribute.

"Its shackles are upon white limbs. Its stripes are laid upon the shoulders of toil; its burdens are placed upon production. Its auction blocks are set up in Wall street and State street, and the counters of the money changers. It drinks in the tears of those suffering people. It requires you to sow that others may reap. It requires you to make bricks without straw, as was required in the days of Egyptian bondage; and in those days great plagues fell upon the oppressor until there was a great cry heard throughout the land, for there was not a house where there was not one dead, so in our day may National calamity prove the means of relaxing the rule of the oppressor. In the wrath of an outraged people shall be heard a voice scarcely less terrible than that which fell upon the ears of the Pharoah: 'Thus said the Lord God of the Hebrews, let my people go.'" [Applause.]

The Speaker proceeded in this strain to show the dullness of business, and the paralyzation of trade, which results from the contraction policy of the Radicals. Then proceeding to portray, in glowing terms, the effect of misrule in the South, he concludes:

"No more auspicious time than the present could be chosen for rendering a popular verdict which shall show to the people of the South that henceforth they stand upon an equal footing upon the soil of the United States and under the protection of the Constitution; that henceforth they are to be at liberty, like the people of every other section of the country, to regulate their domestic affairs free from Federal interference or control.

The Republic is closing the first century of her existence. Let not the Centennial dawn upon the States under despotic rule or cities under the ban of public distrust, or wearing the badge of servitude in the land of their birth. We have here but one life to live, one country to love, one Government to preserve, one destiny to achieve. Let us, in walking the ways appointed for us in the Providence of God, endeavor to live and act as one people, one in our desire for the public good, one in our respect for individuals. As Boston and Charleston clasping hands within the shadow of Bunker Hill, cast ancient enmity to the winds, and renewed their forefathers' faith amid the scenes and over the ashes of Revolutionary heroism, so will the people of the respective sections, banishing all prejudice and all uncharitableness, gather in the happiness of National jubilee around the altars of reconciliation and peace, and plight there each to the other that troth of confidence and love which shall fill the land with the merriment of marriage bells, binding prosperity with its influences, and enduring through the centuries to bless and perpetuate the Republic. I thank you, friends, for your attention. [Applause.]

We cannot in so condensed a form, show to any advantage the parts touched on by Mr. Walker. The extracts we have made, however, show very clearly the drift of his remarks, as well as the fact that the people of West Virginia are in entire sympathy with the Ohio Democracy, and that the contest there is watched in this State with unusual interest.

Speech By Governor Allen.

Governor William Allen, of Ohio, being in Newark on Saturday, was induced by the Democrats there to make them a speech. Though the weather was hot, and the hall crowded, the Governor spoke for about a half an hour. The following condensed report of his remarks will be read with considerable interest at this time. He began by overhauling the Republican party for its misdoings, and for the present condition of affairs in the country. He called attention to the fact that this party alone had entire and absolute control of the Federal Government for more than fifteen years, and whatever existed to-day, whether of good or evil, must be laid at the door of that party. The Democracy have had but little else to do but pay the taxes.

Now, said he, "if the condition of the American people is prosperous and happy; if no man is discontented; if no man is dissatisfied; if there is no clique or ring usurping the public authority and consuming the public taxes; if every man who wants to work is employed and well paid; if every factory is running, with its blazing fires throughout the entire day; if the farmers, without being burdened by taxes, are reaping the full rewards of their hard labor in the long summer sunshine, and have enough to subsist and educate their families; if every farmer finds his farm without mortgage, himself without debt, ready to extend the hand of fraternity to an unfortunate neighbor; if this be the condition of affairs, then we ought to thank the Republicans for bringing this state of things about."

He then drew a picture of affairs as they really exist; showed up the baneful blight which had been spread over the Southern States; the taxes which had been been literally piled upon the people everywhere, and the extravagance which had characterized the Republican administration.

He next alluded to the numerous defalcations which are constantly coming to light, and said that if a pauper, goaded by hunger of himself and family, should steal a loaf of bread, he would be branded and punished as a thief, but if a government official should steal a hundred thousand dollars of the peoples' money his crime was dignified, and he was not called a thief, but a defaulter, and, said he, "a crime don't change its character by being nicknamed."

The Governor next touched upon the question about which so much hue and cry is made: that of the currency. He alluded to the fact that the Radical party is trying to raise a great hubbub about "rag money," and he asks, "Who made this money?" Every dollar of it from beginning to end, was made by the party who are now clamoring against it. The Republicans made it; the Republicans made it a legal tender, and put it in circulation, and now they are loud in their efforts to repudiate their own bantling.

"They are trying to oring their own spawn into contempt, and in doing that, they are doing a good deal more than they think they are doing. Now, "rag money," as they call it, is a promise of the United States to pay. That is all it is. A bond of the United States is a promise to pay; a bond of the State of Ohio or the city of Cincinnati is a promise to pay; all the railroad bonds of the Republic are promises to pay. They all stand upon the same foundation of credit, and the man who undertakes to discredit the notes of his government, discredits the entire amount of our private and corporation indebtedness as well; the individual notes of a people who will not pay their public indebtedness will be worth but little in the money markets of the world."

He then spoke of the immense amount of commerce all over the civilized world, which is done on credit, and completely refuted the absurd story that the Democratic party was in favor of repudiation. He said that if repudiation came at all it would come from the Republican ranks, and if their bantling died, it would be through their own bad nursing.

Next he touched on the dismissal from power, given by the people to their corrupt rulers last Fall, and the tricks they were using to regain their lost prestige. He asks what they propose to do?

"Nothing but to get on their knees and ask pardon, and then turn around and whisper, 'Can't we get up something about Catholics? Can't we get the great American family by the ears on some religious question? and while they are pulling and fighting each other about religion, slip in and get possession of the government again?' It we can't do this, then we ought to commence to pack."

He again, in conclusion, alluded to the position of the Democracy of Ohio upon the financial question, and said that what they wanted was an abolition of the National banks for which the people pay $20,000,000, and an issue by the government direct of its greenbacks. He said:

"The obligations of this government will all be paid. The people will not allow repudiation in any shape. Their moral sense revolts at the idea. But, say our Republican friends, you Democrats have a hard money record. How can you be for "rag money" now? I can say to them that circumstances change policies. When we were a hard money party hard money was possible, and it was for the interest of the masses. We have been an anti-National bank party. In Jackson's time we opposed a single National bank because it was detrimental to the interests of the American people. Now we have two thousand National banks, draining the life-blood of the people, why should we not raise our voices against them? The old National bank of Biddle fattened off of the peculiar privileges granted to it by the Government, and our present National banks are contrivances by which the Government authorized a favored class to pluck the Government goose, except the pin-feathers, which are left for the people. But who has a right to say that we are not a hard money party to-day? What is there in our recent record to controvert that idea? There is not a Democrat in the land who will oppose a resumption of specie payment, when it can be brought about without paralyzing industries and impoverishing and distressing the people. But we do not make such an idol of metallic coin as to be willing to breed communistic revolts and fill our land with paupers to force resumption. We fully realize that with ten thousand millions of indebtedness, public and private, and the vast volume of business represented by it, that speedy resumption is absolutely impossible without bringing immense distress and disaster to every class of our population except the bond holder and the money changer. The Congressional pledge of resumption in 1879 hangs like a pall over the business of the country. Prudent men have been following the example of contraction set by the Government. They have been drawing their means out of active business and securing it in real property; they are closing up their manufactories; they refuse to go into new enterprises, and the result is that the panic of 1874, which should have had only temporary duration in a settled down into a reason of business prostration, which will continue until the policy of the government is changed; the continued tampering with the currency checked, and the active men of the country can have faith to resume operations without fear of being overtaken by ruin by government interference. If resumption is reached in 1879, a steady contraction and a steady depreciation in values must continue, and what sane man will invest his means in business under such circumstances? Let us reach specie payment as speedily as possible, but let the laws of business and circumstances under which we are placed govern the matter, and not the special interest of the banker and bondholder."

These remarks of the Governor show, beyond any doubt, the exact ground taken by his party in Ohio on this much discussed question, and he gives forth as Ben Butler says, no uncertain sound. He strikes the proper cord, and 100,000 majority in the Fall will attest the popularity of his position.

The
MOXLEY HOUSE.
MAIN STREET, WESTON.
WM. MOXLEY, - - - - - Proprietor
Good accommodations for Man and Beast. Terms Moderate.

J. R. RYAN & CO

Wish to announce to the public that they are now selling at

COST PRICES

A set of HARNESS from $6 50 up. Bridles $1 and upwards.

BOOTS $5 and upwards.

They also wish it known that they have a good assortment of

LEATHER.

DEER AND SHEEP SKINS WANTED,

and all kinds of good HIDES.

All who are indebted to us will please call and settle. Good produce taken on accounts or in exchange for goods.

Remember the place—Clifton's old stand, 1 door below Ralston's, on Main Street.

THE WESTON PLANING MILLS

L. H. WOOD,
WM. MCBRIDE,
LOUIS MCBRIDE,
J. H. TODD.

WOOD, McBRIDE & CO.,

Announces to the public that in addition to their facilities for furnishing Sash, Blinds, Dlinds, &c., they have opened a ware-room in the building formerly occupied as a tin shop, near the residence of Judge Edmiston, where they will keep on hand a full assortment of

FURNITURE.

With the help of the most approved machinery, they are enabled to furnish from the PLAINEST and CHEAPEST, to the most FASHIONABLE and ELEGANT styles of Furniture at reduced prices. At their Machine Shop they will continue to furnish

FLOORING, CEILING,
BRAKETS, MOULDINGS,
SCROLL-WORK and BALUSTERS,

either sawed or turned. Those about to build will find it to their advantage to consult their prices.

Special attention given to Undertaking.

CENTRIPETAL machines on hand and for sale.

Weston, Feb. 22, '74.

CHARLES H. TURNER,

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES,

—AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings

STEAM GUAGES, WHISTLES, VALVES, COCKS, OIL CUPS,

Steam Pumps, Gum and Leather Belting,

Babbitt Metal, Fire Brick, Chimney Tops,

FLUE AND SEWE PIPE, GUM HOSE and PACKING,

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

☞ All orders by mail promptly filled.

THE PEOPLE'S

DRUG STORE

E. T. SOMERVILLE

has removed from the Democrat building to the elegant new Drug Store just completed at the

Old Chalfant Stand,

and upon entering into the new Store, has purchased an entirely

New Stock

of everything in his line.

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
OILS, PAINTS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRUGGIST'S NOTIONS,

Pure Wines and Liquors [for medicinal purposes) and, in fact, everything that can be found in a first-class drug store.

Knowing that low prices, first-class goods and courteous attention will bring custom, I shall endeavor to offer all these advantages to the people.

My Terms are strictly CASH.

This course is necessary, as I shall sell my goods at bottom prices.

Thankful for past patronage, and hoping to merit a continuance of public favor, I am,

Very Respectfully,
E T SOMERVILLE.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Weston, April 5.

E. S. Bond Andrew Edmiston
BLAND & EDMISTON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
—AND—
PRACTICAL SURVEYORS,
Weston, W. Va.

Will promptly attend to collections, or other business in the Circuit or County Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and the State and United States Courts.

☞ Engineering and Surveying, together with plats of land, &c., will receive prompt attention. Maps of Districts, Town and Counties prepared. april4 73

Episcopal Female Institute
(Under the charge of Christ Church,)
WINCHESTER, VA.
REV. J. C. WHEAT, A. M.,
Principal,

Assisted by competent teachers in the various departments.

The Exercises of this Institute will be resumed September 8, 1875.

The number of boarding pupils being limited, an early application for the present vacancies should be made.

☞ For circulars address the Principal.

REFERENCES:

DR T B CAMDEN, JUDGE J BRANNON,
JUDGE M EDMISTON, M W HARRISON.
REV A A MCPONSTON,

July 5, 1875.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula,** and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Full instructions, under able and experienced professors, in different departments,—Literary, Scientific, Agricultural, Engineering, Military and Preparatory. Practical Telegraphy and Vocal Music have recently been added. An excellent Library and fine supply of Apparatus. Large collections of Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, and Paleontology. Expenses moderate. Terms begin: Fall, Sept. 2, Winter Dec. 2, Spring March 17.

ALEX. MARTIN, President.

Morgantown, W. Va., aug71

Chalfant & Moore,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE

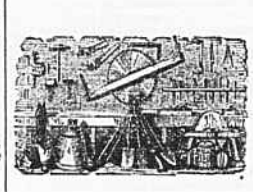
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Window Glass, Paints, Oils,

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Main Street, Weston.

The attention of Patrons of Husbandry, and all others in want of goods in our line, is called to our large and varied stock now being placed in our spacious ware room, recently refitted and modernized, at No. 10, Main Street.



Tools for Farmers and Mechanics.

Full and complete assortment at the lowest rates; and particular attention will be paid to furnishing a complete outfit of blacksmith's tools, such as

ANVILS,
BELLOWS,
VICES,
STOCK DIES,
HAMMERS,
SLEDGES, &c

SLIGO AND JUNIATA IRON

of all kinds and sizes, and every piece warranted of the best quality, at lowest prices.

STOVES & CASTINGS,

Call and examine our stock of

STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS,
HOLLOW WARE,

Sold at prices to defy competition.

WINDOW GLASS AND PAINTS.

Lamps and Lamps Chimneys

Carbon Oil

Of the best brand.

GROCERIES & NOTIONS,

TEA, COFFEE,
SUGAR, SYRUP,
FISH, BACON,
SALT, &c.

Notions,

in endless variety.

STATIONERY, WALL-PAPER,

and in short a complete assortment of goods suitable for the wants of our people, we have on hands and will sell them as low as they can possibly be sold.

☞ Give us a call, examine our stock, and ask for prices.

☞ Remember the place—the room formerly occupied by F. M. Chalfant as Druggist.

Weston, April 12—1875.

West Virginia to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Lewis county on the first Monday in July, 1875.

James W Miller, Nathaniel Bush and Charles A. Williams plaintiffs.

vs

Festus Williams and others defendants.

IN CHANCERY

The object of this is to fix a liability on Festus Williams in favor of Nathaniel Bush, James W. Miller, Charles A. Williams and John D. Ward for money paid by them as sureties of Festus Williams in a bond given by Festus Williams and said sureties to A. W. Woodford, conditioned for the faithful discharge by said Festus Williams of his duties as a deputy of A. W. Woodford, Sheriff of Lewis county, and to subject a debt in the hands of Elizabeth Waldo due to Festus Williams.

And it appearing that Festus Williams is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he appear at the Clerk's office aforesaid, at rules to be held therein for the said Court on the first Monday in August next, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Teste W. H. BYRNE, *Clerk.*

Henry Brannon, p q

july 12 4-w

West Virginia to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Lewis county on the first Monday in July, 1875.

R. P. Camden and G. D. Camden, surviving partners of R. P. Camden, G. D. Camden and Minter Bailey and others plaintiffs.

vs

John Harney &c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY

The object of this suit is to enforce a vendors lien for $200, with interest from the 15th day of March, 1855 until paid, against a tract of 159 acres of land lying on Sleep Camp Run of Indian Fork of Sand Fork of the Little Kanawha River in Lewis county, sold by R P. Camden, G. D Camden and Minter Bailey on the 15th day of March, 1855 to John Harney for 100 acres, and to obtain compensation for an excess of 59 acres at the rate of $2 50 per acre as of the day of sale. And it appearing that defendant John Harney is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he appear at the Clerk's office aforesaid, at rules to be held therein for said Court on the last Monday in July, 1875, and do what is necessary to protect his interest herein.

Teste: J. WOOFTER, *Clerk.*

W. G. Bennett, p q

july 12 4-w

West Virginia to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Lewis county on the first Monday in July, 1875.

E. S. Bowne plaintiff

vs

Benjamin F. Lovell and others defendants.

IN CHANCERY

The object of this suit is to recover against defendant Benjamin F. Lovell the sum of $63 63 cents, with interest from the 25th day of March, 1875, and the costs of this suit, and to subject to sale to satisfy the same, a tract of 78 acres of land lying in the said county of Lewis, on the left hand fork of Laurel fork, a branch of Fink's Creek, which has been levied on as the property of said Lovell, by virtue of an order of attachment issued in this cause. And it appearing by affidavit filed, that said Lovell is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear here at rules to be held in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the first Monday in August next, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Teste W. H. BYRNE, *Clerk.*

Henry Brannon p q

july 12 4-w

West Virginia to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Lewis county on the first Monday in July, 1875.

John A. Horner & Co. plaintiffs.

vs

Benjamin F. Lovell and others defendants.

IN CHANCERY

The object of this suit is to recover against defendant Benjamin F. Lovell the sum of $125 86 cents, with interest from the 25th day of February, 1875, and the costs of this suit, and to subject to sale to satisfy the same, a tract of seventy-eight acres of land lying in the said county of Lewis, on the left hand fork of Laurel fork, a branch of Fink's Creek, which has been levied on by virtue of an order of attachment issued in the cause, as the property of defendant Benjamin F. Lovell.

And it appearing by affidavit filed, that defendant Benjamin F. Lovell is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that he do appear here, at rules to be held in the Clerk's office of said court, on the first Monday in August next and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

Teste W. H. BYRNE, *Clerk.*

Henry Brannon p q

july 12 4-w

LAND SALE.

Caroline W. Quarrier, executrix, &c.,

vs.

Peregrine Hays, &c.

IN CHANCERY.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Gilmer county, rendered at the September term thereof, 1873, the undersigned, Commissioner, will, on the first day of the August term, 1875, of the County Court of said county, at the front door of the Court House thereof, proceed to sell at public auction, a valuable tract of land, lying on the West Fork of the Little Kanawha River, in Calhoun county, containing

736 ACRES,

being the same tract of land conveyed by Alexander W. Quarrier and wife to Peregrine Hays, by deed dated 12th of July, 1852. Said land will be sold for cash.

W. G. BENNETT,
Commissioner.

july 19-4w

MILLINERY AND HAIR WORK.

Mrs Joseph Darlinton would respectfully inform the Ladies of Lewis and adjoining counties that she has just opened her Spring and Summer Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnet Trimmings, Ladies' Fancy Goods and Notions,

which she offers at very low prices.

☞ Hats trimmed to order. ☜

She also pays particular attention to the manufacture of

CURLS, SWITCHES, PUFFS, &c.,

from natural hair.

Call early, at her rooms on First Street just above the Moxley Hotel.

Weston April 19, '75—1y

SADDLERY and HARNESS MAKING.

JACOB STERN desires to call the attention of the people to his stock of

HARNESS,
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS, &c.

His work is all custom-made, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction. He asks a comparison of his work and prices, for he is confident that he can undersell any competitor. Give him a trial.

☞ Repairs of all kinds neatly and cheaply done

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of and those indebted to Thomas Collins, deceased

All parties having claims against the estate of the late Thomas Collins, of Gilmer county, West Virginia, will please present their claims at once, to the undersigned for payment. And persons indebted to said estate must settle their indebtedness with us at once

CHARLES COLLINS, *Adm'r.*

July 26, 1875—4w